(LIST YEAR.) THE (No. 2560.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1796.

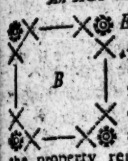
By the SENATE, September 21, 1795.

On motion, ORDERED, That the bill, entitled, An act declaring jurisdiction in civil cases, with the respective endorsements thereon, be published four weeks successively in the Annapolis, Baltimore Federal Intelligencer, and Easton news-papers, before the first day of June next.

By order,

H. WARFIELD, clk.

An ACT declaring jurisdiction in civil cases.



BE it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That the general court shall have original jurisdiction and cognizance of all real actions, actions of ejectment, and of all actions of waste, and of all actions of replevin, where the property replevied shall be appraised to above the sum of thirty pounds current money, and of all personal and mixed actions, except of trespass on real property as herein after provided, where the real debt, or thing in demand, or damages assessed, shall amount to the sum or value of one hundred pounds current money; but if any such action shall be brought in the general court, except as aforesaid, and the real debt, or thing in demand, or damages assessed, shall not amount to the sum or value aforesaid, the court shall, ex officio, order the plaintiff to be nonsuited.

II. *And be it enacted,* That the general court shall have original jurisdiction and cognizance of all actions of trespass on real property where the title to the land is in question, and also where the damages assessed shall amount to the sum of twenty pounds current money, but if any such action shall be brought in the general court, and the title to the land shall not be in question, and the damages assessed shall not amount to the sum aforesaid, the court shall, ex officio, give judgment for the damages only, and may, in their discretion, adjudge that the plaintiff shall pay the defendant his costs.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the several county courts shall have original jurisdiction in all cases whatever, not now within the jurisdiction of a single magistrate.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That if any person shall commit any trespass on real property, or shall assault and beat the person of another, and shall remove from the county where such property lies, or where such assault and battery was committed, the person injured may, at his option, sue such trespasser in any county of the shore where he or she may be found, or issue a writ from the county court of the county, or from the general court of the shore, where such trespass was committed, directed to the sheriff of the county where the defendant resides, and returnable to the general or county court from whence it issued, any thing herein before to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

V. *And be it enacted,* That no action commenced in any county court shall be removed by the plaintiff by certiorari, unless with the consent of the defendant, entered on the record, on producing the certiorari, and where the real debt, or thing in demand, or actual damages claimed, shall amount to the sum or value of one hundred pounds current money; and if any action shall be removed to the general court by the plaintiff in which the real debt, or thing in demand, or damages assessed, shall not amount to the sum or value aforesaid, the said court shall, ex officio, adjudge that such plaintiff be nonsuited.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That no action commenced in any county court, except of dower, ejectment, replevin, or for trespass on real property, shall be removed by the defendant, by certiorari, or habeas corpus, unless before issue joined, and where the real debt, or thing in demand, or actual damages claimed, shall amount to the sum or value of one hundred pounds current money; but any defendant in an action of dower, ejectment or replevin, where the property replevied shall be appraised to above the sum of thirty pounds current money, or for trespass on real property, may remove any such action to the general court, at any time before issue joined, on paying the costs accrued in the county court before such removal; and any plaintiff in any action of dower, ejectment or replevin, where the property replevied shall be appraised to above the sum of thirty pounds current money, or for trespass on real property, may, without the consent of the defendant, remove any such action to the general court, at any time before issue joined, on paying the defendant all the costs accrued in the county court before such removal, any thing herein before to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That no appeal or writ of error shall lie from any judgment of any county court, in any personal action, to the general court, unless on the oath, or affirmation, of the party, if defendant, or his attorney, that the appeal, or writ of error, is not brought for delay, and if on any such appeal, or writ of error, judgment shall be affirmed, the appellee shall recover double costs.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That the sheriffs of the several counties of the western shore for the time being, shall summon as grand jurors, to attend the general court for the said shore at the spring session, at least fifteen days before the day appointed by law for the holding of the said courts, as follows, to wit: One from Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Harford and Saint-Mary's counties; three from Montgomery, Charles and Calvert counties; and four from Baltimore, Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's counties; and the said several sheriffs are hereby required to summon and return to the said court, for such grand jurors, free white male citizens of this state, and inhabitants of their respective counties, and such only as are from their education, knowledge, information and experience, most capable and best qualified to discharge the important trust and duty of grand jurors; and the said sheriffs shall summon no person unless above twenty-five and under fifty-five years of age, and who has not a freehold of above one hundred acres of land in his county, or property in the county assessed to above the value of five hundred pounds current money.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That the sheriffs of the several counties of the eastern shore for the time being, shall summon, as grand jurors, to attend the general court at the spring session for the said shore, at least ten days before the day appointed by law for the holding of the said court, as follows, to wit: Two from Cæcil, Kent, Worcester and Somerset counties; three from Dorchester and Caroline counties; and five from Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties; and the said several sheriffs are also required to summon, for such grand jurors, persons above described, and having the same qualifications as above mentioned and prescribed.

X. *And be it enacted,* That the sheriffs of the several counties of the western shore for the time being, shall summon, as petit jurors, to attend the general court for the said shore, at least fifteen days before the day appointed by law for the holding of the said court, as follows, to wit: Two from Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Harford and Saint-Mary's counties; four from Montgomery, Charles and Calvert counties; and six from Baltimore, Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's counties; and the said several sheriffs are hereby required to summon for such petit jurors persons above described, and having the same qualifications as above mentioned and prescribed for grand jurors, and most capable and best qualified to discharge the important trust and duty of petit jurors.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That the sheriffs of the several counties of the eastern shore for the time being, shall summon, as petit jurors, to attend the general court for the said shore, at least ten days before the day appointed by law for the holding of the said court, as follows, to wit: Two from Cæcil, Kent, Worcester and Somerset counties; five from Dorchester and Caroline counties; and seven from Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties; and the said several sheriffs are hereby required to summon for such petit jurors persons above described, and having the same qualifications as above mentioned and prescribed for grand jurors and petit jurors for the western shore, and no challenge shall be allowed to any juror, summoned in virtue of this act, for want of freehold.

XII. *And be it enacted,* If any sheriff shall neglect to summon and make return of the best and most capable men in his county to be grand and petit jurors, according to the directions of this act, he shall, for every such neglect of duty, be fined by the general court, not exceeding one hundred pounds current money; and if any person so summoned as a grand or petit petit juror shall not appear, or appearing shall depart the court without the leave thereof, such person so offending may be fined by the court, in their discretion, not exceeding the sum of thirty pounds current money.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That no person qualified to be a grand or petit juror, according to this act, shall be exempted from such necessary and important duty, except only the governor and the members of the general assembly and the council, and any principal, vice-principal, professors, tutors and assistants, in any college or seminary of learning, and any school-master or practising attorney, physician or surgeon, and any judicial or civil officer of this state, or of the United States, during their continuance in their respective stations or business, and except also as is hereafter provided.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That the general court, with the consent of parties, or without their consent, (if the case is not of great importance and difficulty,) may in their discretion, order any action, personal or mixed, that is ready for trial, and in which issues in fact only are joined, to be tried in the county where the plaintiff or defendant resides, (or if justice requires, in any other county,) and such order shall be entered on record, and thereupon, and in virtue thereof, the clerk of the said court shall make out a transcript of the proceeding, under his hand and the seal of the said court, together with a copy of all depositions, (if any,) taken in such cause, and shall deliver the same to the plaintiff, or his attorney, when required, and the plaintiff, or his attorney, shall produce the said transcript, and copies of depositions, (if any,) to the clerk of the county court of the county to which such cause shall be ordered for trial, at the county court to be held next after such order, and on or before the first day of the sitting of the said court, and when produced, the clerk of the said county court shall file them, and enter such action on his docket, and the said court shall proceed to the hearing, trial and determination thereof, and give such judgment, and award execution thereon, returnable to the said court, or to any other county court, in the same manner as if the said action had been originally commenced and carried on to issue in such county court, and the defendant had resided therein or removed thereout after such judgment; and if any plaintiff, or his attorney, shall not produce such transcript as above directed, upon motion in the general court, and due notice thereof given, the said court shall give judgement for the defendant, as in cases of nonsuit, unless the said court shall, upon just and reasonable terms, allow any further time or times for the trial of such action, and if the plaintiff shall again neglect to try his action, the court shall proceed to give such judgement as aforesaid, and all such judgments shall be of the like force and effect as judgments upon nonsuit, and of no other force or effect; and the plaintiff or defendant in such action may issue subpœnas for witnesses, either from the general court or from such county court, and on non-attendance the said county court may issue attachment, either to their county or to any other county, to compel the attendance of such witnesses; and if such action cannot be tried with justice to the parties from want of testimony, or from some defect in plors or the pleadings, the said court may continue such action in the same manner as they can continue any other action in their court, and may grant amendments for the trial of the merits in all proceedings whatsoever before verdict, and if any amendment is made after a jury is sworn, a juror shall be withdrawn, and the said court may take such further order, in their discretion, as justice requires; and on the trial of such action either party shall be entitled to a bill of exceptions, and on appeal, or writ of error, the clerk of the said court shall return the transcript, together with all depositions, (if any,) annexed thereto, to the clerk of the general court, with a transcript of all the proceedings in the said county court in the said cause, under his hand and the seal of the said county court; and upon such transcript the said general court shall proceed to give judgment as is by law directed in appeals or writs of error from the county courts; and the clerk of the county courts, receiving any transcript from the general court, shall enter the same on his records, together with all further proceedings in such actions; and any action ordered to any county court for trial, shall be continued in the general court until the transcript shall be received and filed in the county court; and all costs incurred in the general court shall be taxed, included and recovered, with the costs incurred in the county court.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the general court, on application of either plaintiff or defendant, at any time, and upon satisfaction being given to the court, by affidavit, affirmation, or otherways, that a witness, (who shall be named,) is a material and competent witness in such cause, residing within the state, and not able to attend the court from age, sickness, bodily infirmity or accident, or without great danger of health, to order the deposition of such witness to be taken, on interrogatories, in writing, before some justice of the peace where such witness resides, on such notice to the adverse party as the court may think reasonable; and every deposition taken according to the order of the court, shall be good and legal evidence on the trial, in the same manner as if the witness was produced and examined in open court.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That either plaintiff or defendant may require that a special jury be selected or struck in the following manner, to wit: The clerk of the general court shall make out and deliver to the parties, or their attornies, a list of all the petit jurors attending the court, and they may agree on any twelve in the said list for the trial of the cause, and if they appear they shall be empannelled and sworn as the jury, but if any of them do not appear, then the said parties, or their attornies, may agree on any other in the said list in the place of such as do not appear, and the juror or jurors so chosen shall be added to the pannel, and sworn in the cause; and if a jury cannot thus be selected by choice, then one shall be struck in the following manner, to wit: The clerk shall furnish a list of all the jurors attending the court to the parties, or their attornies, and they may, in the presence of the clerk, alternately (the plaintiff, or his attorney, beginning first,) strike out from the list the names of all the jurors except twelve, who shall, if they appear, be empannelled and sworn on the jury, but if any of them do not appear, or if any of them are set aside on challenge, the said parties, or their attornies, may again strike out of the list, in the same manner,

[*For the remainder see the last page.*]

ENGLAND, *November* 3.

Riot at Ludlow.

YESTERDAY the inhabitants of this town were exceedingly alarmed, the magiſtrates having received certain intelligence that the colliers had deſcended in large bodies from Cley-Hill, and were advanced in different directions to enter the town, for the purpoſe of deſtroying the mill, and impoſing their own laws upon the market. The civil power finding it abſolutely neceſſary to call in the aid of the military, applied to the officers commanding the Oxford light dragoons quartered here, who immediately turned out.

After poſting parties in different places for the protection of the town, a detachment proceeded on the road to Bridgenorth, which way the neareſt body of theſe deluded people were ſaid to be advancing, and about a mile and a half from Ludlow they met with between three and four hundred colliers, armed with bludgeons and other weapons. The magiſtrates had already arrived, and were uſing every argument to prevail upon them to return peaceably to their homes, but in vain; the riot act was read to as little purpoſe; and ſo confident were they, eſpecially as their number increaſed every moment, that they hooted and derided both the magiſtrates and the military.

After an hour ſpent in this manner, Mr. Knight, of Henley, ordered the dragoons to charge, on which they completely diſperſed them; a great many were wounded, and thirteen of the leaders taken priſoners, who are now in Ludlow gaol. Though the colliers fought deſperately, fortunately no lives were loſt.

LONDON, *November* 9.

The pious theft; or, The widow and her orphans, a true ſtory, founded on the late ſcarcity of bread.

While our ſchool books are full of the generous inſtances of devoting life to principle in an heroic age, and among a people for whom futurity had no terror, let us record a late event to which Birmingham was witneſs, and upon the authenticity of which our readers may rely.

A widow woman went one morning to a baker's, during the delivery of bread to the people, and, taking up a loaf, hurried away with it to her home. The baker obſerved it, and followed her immediately.

The houſe to which he traced her wore the appearance of a neat poverty—ſluttiſhneſs was not there to degrade misfortune.

When he entered the room, he ſaw the loaf divided between three children, who devoured it with the moſt ravenous haſte.

He taxed the woman with the fact, which ſhe did not heſitate to acknowledge.

"I know, (ſhe ſaid) I muſt ſuffer for the theft, and I am content to do ſo, put not to ſee my children periſh."

It is not eaſy at all times to verify the complaints we hear, and the baker doubted the widow's ſtory.

"I fear (ſaid he) you are accuſtomed to ſuch actions, and live by theft—What have you in that cupboard?"

"Look (ſaid ſhe) and ſatisfy yourſelf."

He perceived a diſh, which he thought had meat in it, and exclaimed, "I ſuppoſe this was ſtolen alſo!"

"Look nearer it and judge," ſaid the wretched mother!

The man approached, and beheld the remains of a dog!!!

He ſhuddered! His eyes filled with tears! His hand ſpontaneouſly ſought his pocket; he put a half a crown into her hand, and charged her to call frequently upon him!

The man went to the wealthy part of his cuſtomers, and told the ſtory with the plain eloquence of truth. He produced a liberal ſubſcription for this poor family; and has been the happy inſtrument to preſerve worth, beyond what poets have immortalized in paſt ages.

KINGSTON, *(Jam.) December* 6.

From the contents of the Falmouth paper, and from our communications from leeward, we are happy to to think, that there is an appearance of a ſpeedy termination to the war with the Maroons. We would wiſh to caution the public againſt believing the many reports that were in circulation from that quarter yeſterday; as that one ſo generally rumoured, of having upwards of one hundred of theſe rebels in our poſſeſſion cannot be traced to any authority to be depended upon. We are only convinced that of late their loſſes have been ſo great as to oblige them to preſent the following to major-general Walpole—The copy here given, we underſtand is taken from the original.

Propoſals of the Maroons for peace.

Art. 1. That they will on their knees beg his majeſty's pardon.

2. That they will go to the old Maroon town, to Montego-Bay, or to any other place that may be pointed out, and they will ſettle on whatever lands the governor, council and aſſembly might think proper to allot.

3. That they will deliver up all runaways.

I grant the above,

G. WALPOLE, Maj. Gen.

his

MONTAGUE ⋈ JAMES.

mark.

Done at Guard Hill, Dec. 4.

The ſame letter from which we copied the above, mentions, that on Monday laſt, 70 or 80 of theſe rebels met general Walpole at Guard-Hill, and promiſed that on Wedneſday they would, with the whole of their parties that were out, deliver themſelves up. We may in a day or two expect that an expreſs will bring us the final ſettlement of this diſagreeable buſineſs.

We underſtand that in conſequence of the above propoſals having reached head quarters, his lordſhip thought proper to call the houſe of aſſembly immediately. They met at eight o'clock on Thurſday evening, but we are at preſent (from the moſt reſpectable quarter) obliged to announce, that in the preſent ſtate of affairs, it would be improper to lay before our readers any account of their debates.

We believe, however, that his lordſhip left Spaniſh-town for Trelawney yeſterday morning.

BALTIMORE, *January* 28.

[Some days ago, we gave an account of a very extraordinary meeting of a ſociety in London, called the Correſponding Society, held in the fields near Copenhagen Houſe, on the 26th of October, which was attended, according to the accounts in the public papers, by 200,000 perſons.—As the proceedings of this meeting ſeem to have given occaſion, in part, to the ſtrong meaſures which are now taking by the Britiſh parliament, it may not prove unintereſting to our readers, to be preſented with farther particulars reſpecting the buſineſs which was diſcuſſed on the occaſion. It appears the meeting had three objects in view, an Addreſs to the Nation, a Remonſtrance to the King, and the paſſing ſuch reſolutions as the juncture ſeemed to demand.—In our next we ſhall give our readers the remonſtrance to the king.]

ADDRESS TO THE NATION.

"ONCE more dear friends and fellow-citizens, in defiance of threats and inſults—of baſe and unmanly fears—are we met in the open face of day, and call the Heavens and earth to witneſs the purity of our proceedings. Amidſt the dreadful ſtorms and hurricanes which at preſent aſſail the political hemiſphere of our country, with firm and unabated vigour we purſue our avowed and real purpoſe,—the grand and glorious cauſe of PARLIAMENTARY REFORM!—The rude gales of oppoſition, and the howling blaſts of perſecution, have ſerved only to aſſiſt our career; and where we might have lingered, from choice or indolence, we now ſteadily advance from the heavy preſſure of inevitable neceſſity.

"With anxious minds and agitated hearts, we are again compelled to addreſs you—and to ſolicit your patient attention. There was a time, when we might, perhaps, have been ſtartled at the idea of rendering ourſelves ſo conſpicuous, and have ſought for refuge, under the veil of obſcurity. When the timid apprehenſions of our friends—the loſs of our moſt valuable intereſts and connexions—the threats of guilty miniſters—and the hoſtile preparations of armed aſſociations, might have forcibly urged us to remain in mournful ſilence, and to retreat from the eye of obſervation; —but, alas! it is now too late! When the welfare of ſociety is endangered, what individual is ſafe?—When the public happineſs is at ſtake, what private conſideration ought to avail—We have been ſeverely perſecuted it is true, but is our cauſe become leſs dear? We have been cruelly and unjuſtly treated—but has the majeſty of *truth* ſuffered in the ſhameful conteſt?—No!—Away then with lifeleſs apathy and pale-faced fear! let every true and ſincere friend of liberty boldly deliver his real ſentiments; and while he profeſſes the virtuous principles of a *patriot*, aſſert his independence like a *man!*

"Four months ago we peaceably aſſembled to deliberate upon the beſt and moſt probable mode of recovering our rights, and redreſſing our numerous grievances: We *addreſſed* you, and we *petitioned* the king. We believe, if we may judge from the rapid increaſe of our numbers ſince our laſt public meeting, that our ſentiments and conduct experienced almoſt general approbation. From one particular quarter, however, we have not received that attention and regard, which, as *Britons* and *free men* we might naturally have expected. The late addreſs to the king has either been artfully and prematurely ſuppreſſed, or paſſed over with unfeeling contempt; if the former, we heſitate not to ſay, that his miniſters have proved themſelves guilty of high treaſon againſt the lives and liberties of the nation! If the latter, *his majeſty ſhould conſider the ſacred obligations he is bound to fulfil, and the duties he ought to diſcharge; he ſhould recollect, that when he ceaſed to conſult the intereſts and happineſs of the people, he will ceaſe to be reſpected; and that juſtice is a debt which the nation hath a right to demand from the throne!*

"In vain do we boaſt of a conſtitution, if its genuine principles be not actively alive in our boſoms; in vain do we talk of rights, if we want courage and firmneſs to aſſert them. *The true conſtitution of a country is the undaunted ſpirit of its people!* The principles of liberty muſt be eſtabliſhed on the ſolid baſis of rational conviction, and the virtues of patriotiſm cheriſhed and ſupported by continued exertion! When once the citizens of Britain are become careleſs and indifferent about the preſervation of their rights, or the choice of their repreſentatives from that moment arbitrary power is eſſentially introduced and the utter extinction of individual liberty, and the eſtabliſhment of general diſpoſition, are inevitable and certain.

"To delineate a faithful portrait of the awful ſituation of our poor diſtracted country, would only be to exhibit a ſcene of miſery and deſolation; a frightful picture of horror that would ſicken the imagination, and appal the ſtouteſt heart. The hiſtory of the few laſt months preſents indeed to our view, a rapid ſucceſſion of ill-fated miſmanagement, unexampled calamities and unparalleled diſgrace! Baffled and defeated in every miſerable project they have either deſigned or undertaken, miniſters ſeem determined to diſplay their pre-eminent power of doing miſchief; and as they cannot compaſs the ruin of France, to contrive at leaſt, the deſtruction of England! Emigrant armies and foreign expeditions have been haſtily planned and equipped, to enſure only to the one, an horrible and untinguiſhed carnage; and to the other, a premature and untimely grave! The manufacturer has been ſeduced from his loom—the militia man ſwindled from his domeſtic employment—and the humble cottager kidnaped from the plough. The bread that ſhould ſupport the induſtrious poor has been exported, either to be abandoned on a foreign ſhore, or conſigned to the bottom of a fathomleſs ocean—while the helpleſs widow and wretched orphan, are conſoled for their irreparable loſs, by the ſcanty allowance of an inſolent donation, or a charitable bribe!

"The comfortable and pleaſing proſpects reſulting from an abundant harveſt have turned out to be vain and fallacious—and were probably held up only to lull the public mind into a deluſive and fatal ſecurity! The approach of famine ſeems to be inevitable, and we have almoſt the melancholy and indubitable aſſurance of being ſoon in want of bread.

"What is the cruel and inſatiate monſter that thus peace-meal tears and devours us?—Wherefore in the midſt of apparent plenty are we thus compelled to ſtarve?—Why, when we inceſſantly toil and labour, muſt we pine in miſery and want?—What is this ſtubble and inſinuating poiſon which thus irritates our domeſtic comforts and deſtroys our public proſperity?—It is *parliamentary corruption*, which like a foaming whirlpool ſwallows the fruit of all our labours, and leaves us only the dregs of bitterneſs and ſorrow.

"Thoſe whoſe duty it is to watch over the intereſt of the nation, have either proved themſelves indifferent to its welfare, or unable to remove the preſſure of theſe intolerable grievances.—Let *them* look to the fatal conſequences: *We* are ſincere friends of peace—we want only reform, becauſe we are firmly and fully convinced, that a thorough reform would effectually remedy thoſe formidable evils; but we cannot anſwer for the ſtrong and all-powerful impulſe of neceſſity, nor always retain the aggravated feelings of inſulted human nature!—IF EVER THE BRITISH NATION SHOULD LOUDLY DEMAND STRONG AND DECISIVE MEASURES, WE BOLDLY ANSWER—"WE HAVE LIVES!" AND ARE READY TO DEVOTE THEM, EITHER SEPARATELY OR COLLECTIVELY, FOR THE SALVATION OF OUR COUNTRY."

The reading of this addreſs was, from time to time, interrupted by ſuch loud applauſes as are but ſeldom heard, even in public places—and being ended amidſt the warmeſt and moſt unanimous acclamations of approbation, the chairman next proceeded to read the remonſtrance to the king.

Annapolis, February 4.

Appointments by Authority.

William Cuſhing, of Maſſachuſetts, chief juſtice of the ſupreme court of the United States.

Samuel Chaſe, of Maryland, one of the aſſociate juſtices of the ſupreme court of the United States.

James M'Henry, of Maryland, ſecretary for the department of war.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES, in the caſe of ROBERT RANDALL and CHARLES WHITNEY.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

Friday, 1ſt January, 1796.

The houſe reſumed the conſideration of the report from the committee of privileges, to whom it was referred to conſider and report the proper mode of conducting the further inquiry, and the trial in the caſe of Robert Randall and Charles Whitney; and the ſaid report being again read, and amended at the clerk's table, was, on the queſtion put thereupon, agreed to by the houſe, as followeth:

That the proper mode of conducting the further inquiry, and the trial in the caſe of Robert Randall and Charles Whitney, will be, to proceed, firſt, with a further hearing of Robert Randall, at the bar of the houſe.

That the information that has been given againſt the ſaid Robert Randall and Charles Whitney, be reduced to writing, and ſigned by the informants themſelves, reſpectively, and entered at large on the journal. That the ſaid information be read to the priſoners, and that they be called upon by the ſpeaker, to declare what they have to ſay, in their defence.

That if the ſaid priſoners ſhall offer any parole evidence, in their exculpation, the ſame ſhall be heard, at the bar of the houſe; excepting the members of the houſe, who may give their teſtimony on oath in their places; and no queſtion ſhall be put to any member, on the part of the priſoner, by way of croſs examination, except leave be firſt given by the houſe, and every ſuch queſtion ſhall be put by the ſpeaker; and that the judge of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania be requeſted to attend, for the purpoſe of adminiſtering an oath or affirmation, to all witneſſes. That all queſtions, on the part of the houſe, to be aſked of the ſaid witneſſes, ſhall be put by the ſpeaker.

That on every debate, the priſoners and their counſel ſhall be directed to withdraw; and that, when they ſhall have concluded their defence, and are withdrawn, the ſenſe of the houſe ſhall be taken, on the guilt or innocence of the priſoners, reſpectively.

Monday, 4th January, 1796.

Purſuant to the proceedings of the houſe on Friday laſt, Mr. Smith of South-Carolina, Mr. Murray of Maryland, Mr. Giles of Virginia, and Mr. Buck of Vermont, delivered in at the clerk's table, their ſeveral informations, in writing, ſubſcribed with their names, reſpectively, in the caſe of Robert Randall and Charles Whitney; which are as follow:

William Smith, one of the representatives of the state of South-Carolina, in the congress of the United States, declares—

That on Tuesday last, the twenty-second instant, a person who called himself Randall, and who is said to be from the state of Maryland, applied to him at his lodgings, in the city of Philadelphia, and requested a private and confidential conversation of an hour, which the informant agreed to; and at the time appointed, which was the same evening, the said Randall being alone with the informant, communicated to him a proposal for procuring from the legislature of the United States, a grant of about eighteen or twenty millions of acres, in the northwestern territory, between lakes Michigan, Huron and Erie. That the said Randall observed, that the grant he proposed, would be of great service to the United States, from the persons who would be interested therein, (to wit: certain Canada merchants, at or near Detroit, whose names he did not mention) having great influence over the Indians, who were not pacified by the late treaty concluded with general Wayne; and that the said persons would extinguish the Indian claims, at their own expence; and after setting forth the saving of expence, by the cessation of the Indian war, and other reasons to induce a belief that the proposed grant would be of public utility, he proceeded to inform the informant, that the intention was to divide the land into about forty shares, twenty-four of which would be allowed to, or distributed among such persons (meaning, as this informant understood him, from the whole purport of his conversation, members of congress) as would favour the measure: that of these twenty-four shares, he had the management or distribution of twelve, for the southern part, (meaning, as the informant understood, the southern members of congress) and another person, whose name he did not mention, had the disposition of the other twelve, for the eastern part, (still, as the informant understood, and believes, meaning as aforesaid.) That he, the said Randall, proposed subdividing the said shares into so many portions, as to have a sufficiency to obtain a majority (meaning, as the informant understood him, a majority of congress) and that gentlemen, after the session was over, or when they returned to private life, might then have such parts of shares, as the said twenty-four shares would be reserved for such of them as would favour the business, on the same terms as the original associators. That the view of him, the said Randall, and of those concerned with him, was to present a memorial, on the following Monday, to congress, to obtain the said grant for a small price, mentioning half a million of dollars; and that he supposed the land was worth more than two shillings an acre. On taking leave, he pressed the informant for an early and decisive answer to the foregoing proposals; to which the informant replied, that he would not wish to see him again before Friday morning, and requested him to call on him at congress, and not at his lodgings; but the house did not sit on Friday, and the informant has not seen him since. The informant further says, that the foregoing is the substance and purport of the communication to him made by the said Randall, on the subject above set forth; and that the impression clearly made on the mind of the informant, by the overtures, was, that under a pretext of public utility, the object of the application was, to secure the informant's influence, as a member of congress, by a temptation of great personal advantage. That the informant, the next morning, communicated the substance of the foregoing to Mr. Murray, one of the members from Maryland, and consulted him on the most proper mode of proceeding on so delicate an occasion; that Mr. Murray advised a consultation with Mr. Henry, of the senate; and that, in consequence of such consultation with Mr. Murray and Mr. Henry, on the following day (Thursday) it was resolved, that the informant should immediately communicate the whole transaction to the president of the United States; which he accordingly did.

(Signed) WILLIAM SMITH.

December 28, 1795.

[*To be continued*]

Agreeable to the last will and testament of RICHARD GOODWIN, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, for CASH, on Wednesday the 17th day of February, if fair, if not the first fair day, at ten o'clock, at his late dwelling plantation, on the north side of Severn.

ONE Negro Woman, for three years service, from the twenty-fourth day of December last, and a female child, for life, about eighteen months old, stock of all kinds, one colt, cattle, sheep and hogs, all the household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, wheat, rye, fodder, and straw.

THOMAS ROBINSON, Executor.

ALL persons who have claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in, legally proved, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

February 2, 1796. 10 7/16

To be SOLD, on a credit of four years, the first Saturday in March, on the premises, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

THE dwelling house and plantation that I bought of Mrs. Lucy Crabb, containing two hundred and sixty-three acres, lying near Queen-Anne, on Patuxent river. Also,

Will be sold, on the same credit, at private sale, that commodious dwelling house at Upper Marlborough, that I purchased of Edward Nicholls, Esquire. Bond, with approved security, will be required.

10 7/16 R. A. CONTEE.

January 29, 1796.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1795.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, at Chaptico, if not taken up by the first day of April, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MESSRS. JACOB and JOSEPH MACCENEY, (2), Patuxent river.
John Shanks, Esquire, Chaptico, St. Mary's.
Bennett Aprice, Chaptico Forest, St. Mary's county.
Capt. Robert Greenwell, Head of St. Clemts. Bay.
Mr. Thomas A. Reeder, St. Mary's county, near Chaptico, Maryland.
Mr. Igns. Manning, Chaptico.

JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, P. M.

January 6, 1796. 10 7/16

Take Notice,

THE subscribers, by their joint petition, intend to apply to Frederick county court, at their next March term, for a commission, as well to mark and bound the whole tract of land called the HOPE, formerly lying in Prince-George's county, now Frederick county, as their particular parts thereof, and to mark and bound also the resurvey called the HOPE, as well as their particular parts thereof, lying formerly in Prince-George's county, now in Frederick county; and also that particular part of a tract or parcel of land called PART OF THE HOPE, as deeded, conveyed, and passed by the late Mr. Richard Bennett to the late Mr. John Darnall and Mary his wife, in tail, for eight hundred twenty-three acres of land, more or less, as will more fully appear, reference being had to the records of Prince-George's county, Maryland.

JOHN DARNALL,
HENRY DARNALL,
THOMAS DARNALL.

10 9/16

January 29, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN CONTEE, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. I hope proper attention will be paid to this notice, as it will relieve the executor from pursuing very disagreeable measures.

R. A. CONTEE.

January 29, 1796. 1

Six Dollars Reward.

STAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 19th January, living about two miles from South river ferry, and one mile and a half from South river church, one sorrel MARE, about thirteen hands three inches high, has no brand, she has a kind of a roan mane and tail, and has no other white about her only one white spot behind her left ear.

Also a small black HORSE, about thirteen hands high, with a small blaze in his face, a snip on his nose, and his tail lately bobbed and shod before, his sides a little rubbed with the traces. Whoever takes up the said creatures shall receive the above reward, paid by me,

10 7/16 EDWARD STEUART.

Patowmack Company.

THE stockholders on the new subscription to the Patowmack Company, are required to pay to *William Hartshorne*, treasurer, on or before the first day of March next, ten pounds per cent. on the amount of each share by them held.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President,
GEORGE GILPIN,
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
TOBIAS LEAR, } Directors.

5

Alexandria, Dec. 22, 1795.

Those who are yet in arrears for the old shares, are requested to pay attention to the above, they may recollect those shares have been liable to be sold for the arrears more than a year past.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, at Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inst. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, slender made, and very likely, named BILL, or WILL, and commonly passes amongst those who know him by the nickname of M'DANIEL, has a small scar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be discovered on close examination, and has several warts on one or both of his legs about the ankles, dresses himself remarkably neat, has a variety of good cloathing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for several purses in Virginia and Maryland. He stole and carried off with him a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, six years old last spring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter B. There is some reason to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware state, and pass himself as a free man; FORTY DOLLARS shall be paid for the boy, and TEN for the horse, if secured so that I get them again.

5 JOHN THOMAS.

Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Port-Tobacco, which, if not taken up before the first day of April, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

ANN JACKSON, Nanjemoy.
Geo. Lee, Poplar hill.
Mrs. Elizabeth M'Kibley, Pearmonky.
Maur. M'Donough, near Port-Tobacco.
John B. Hanson, near Port-Tobacco, 2 letters.
Francis Sewall, near Port-Tobacco.
John Nowlan, Cob Neck, Charles county.
Richard Mecall, Calvert county.
Daniel Sharp, Somerset county.
Jn. Booth, mercht. Nanjemoy.
Saml. C. Cox, Port-Tobacco, Maryland.
Mrs. Eleanor Boarman, Picawaxen, C. county, 2.
Mr. Ben. Countee, Blenhim, Charles county.
William Hill, bricklayer, Port-Tobacco.
Garrard B. Causine, near Port-Tobacco, 2.
John Fenwick, Cornwallices Neck.
James Freeman, Port-Tobacco.
Wm. D. Harrison, Nanjemoy, Charles county.
Miss Dickenson, St. Thomas's Manor, C. county.
James Simms, Cob Neck.
William Hanson, Charles county.
Mrs. Mary Clements, Charles county.
Geo. P. Greenfield, Benedict.
Walter Stone, Port-Tobacco, 2.
William Elgin, Cob Neck, Charles county.

SARAH DAVIS, P. M.

Port-Tobacco, January 5, 1796. 9X

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the first day of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

ANNE ASHMEAD, rev. John Ashton, Annapolis; Thos. Ayres, West river.

William Brogden, James Bond, Richard Burke, James Bruce, Luis Baily, Annapolis.

Jeremiah Chase, Nicholas Carroll (2), John Callahan, Henry James Carroll, capt. William Coward (2), Anne Clewis, John Conly, care of Wallis and Muir, William Coe (2), Abraham Clod, Annapolis; Richard Chew, jun. (2), Herring bay; capt. Leonard Covington, Patuxent; Thomas Carter, Kent-Island.

Gabriel Duvall (3), col. William Deakins, William M. Duncanson, Annapolis; capt. James Disney, near Annapolis.

Dr. Thomas Edgar, Annapolis.

Richard Fraser, Benjamin Fairbairn, Annapolis.

John Gwinn, John M. Gantt, Archibald Golder, Annapolis.

Jere. Harwood, Annapolis; Edward Hall, West river.

John Johnston, Annapolis; John Johnston, Lower Marlbro'.

Thomas Lansdale, Queen-Anne.

Luther Martin, Gilbert Murdoch, Elizabeth Mordock, Annapolis; Samuel M'Cubbin, near Annapolis; Charles M'Pherson, Hunting-town.

Mrs. A. Ogle, Annapolis.

Geo. Peachy and Gilmore, Edward James Pryse, Annapolis.

Allen Quynn, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely (2), Samuel Ringgold, Mrs. S. Ringgold (2), Eliza Rodgers, Annapolis.

Mrs. Stevens (2), Gustavus Scott, John Sands, Wm. Sandison, Philip Schwarer, Annapolis; rev Mr. Scott, Herring bay.

Samuel Tyler, Governor's Bridge; Thomas Tillard (2), Herring bay; Miss Tayloe, Wye river.

William Winder, John C. Weems (2), James West, Thomas Walley, William Wells (2), Turner Wotton, Annapolis; Thomas Warfield, near Annapolis; John Weems (2), to be left at John Thomas's West river.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

January 1, 1796. 3X

BY virtue of the powers vested in us by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over the eastern branch of Patowmack river, we do hereby give notice, that books will be opened by us in the city of Washington, on the fourth Monday in February next, for receiving and entering subscriptions for the said undertaking.

NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of Dn.
WILLIAM M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
GEORGE WALKER.

5

N. B. The act is published in the Federal Intelligencer and Baltimore Daily Gazette.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of STEPHEN STEWARD, senior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, whether on judgment, bond, bill, note, or open account, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, or to PHILIP B. KEY, of Annapolis, on or before the first day of June next, in order for payment, so far as assets have come to the subscriber's hands; those who neglect to bring in their claims will be excluded from any share of the distribution then to be made.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Administrator de bonis non of S. STEWARD, sen.

5

Annapolis, January 3, 1796.

To be SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, in a pleasant part of this city.——Apply to the PRINTERS.

Annapolis.

until there ſhall be no more left than will make up the deficiency, and if any of them do not appear, or are ſet aſide on challenge, the parties, or their attornies, may again ſtrike out, as before, and ſo, toties quoties, in like manner, until a jury be obtained; and the jurors ſo ſtruck ſhall be empannelled, and ſworn as the jury to try the cauſe.

XVII. *And be it enacted*, That on the application of either plaintiff or defendant the general court may, in their diſcretion, in any action between merchant and merchant, or between any merchant and his factor or agent, reſpecting mercantile dealings and tranſactions between them that are of great importance, and intricate from the length or multiplicity of items or particulars, or that will probably involve ſome new and difficult queſtion of law, and alſo in other ſpecial and ſimilar caſe of difficulty and intricacy, (although not between merchants, or a merchant and his factor or agent,) iſſue a ſpecial venire facias, directed to the ſheriff of any county, or, if neceſſary, to ſheriffs of different counties of the ſhore where ſuch action is to be tried, to ſummon and return a jury of merchants to attend the ſaid court on a day to be appointed and mentioned in ſuch writ, for the trial of ſuch cauſe, and ſuch ſheriff ſhall, in virtue of ſuch precept, ſummon and return twenty-four, or ſuch number as the court ſhall direct, of the moſt reſpectable and experienced merchants of his county, citizens of this ſtate, above the age of twenty-five, and under fifty-five years, and having a freehold of above one hundred acres of land in his county, or property in the county aſſeſſed to above five hundred pounds current money, and out of the ſaid jurors, or ſuch of them as ſhall appear, a jury may be agreed on or ſtruck in the manner herein before directed, and the jury ſo agreed on or ſtruck ſhall be empannelled and ſworn as the jury to try ſuch cauſe; and all the expence of ſuch jury ſhall be paid by the parties equally, or in ſuch proportion as they ſhall agree, but if they do not agree, then the whole expence ſhall be paid by the party applying for ſuch jury; and if any perſon returned ſhall not appear, or after appearance ſhall wilfully withdraw from the preſence of the court, ſuch perſon ſo offending may be fined by the court, in their diſcretion, not exceeding the ſum of fifty pounds current money.

XVIII. *And be it enacted*, That the ſheriffs of the ſeveral counties for the time being ſhall annually, and upon the firſt day of the ſitting of their reſpective county courts in the ſpring of the year, return an alphabetical and true liſt, in writing, of the chriſtian and ſurnames of all perſons in their reſpective counties, qualified, according to this act, as grand and petit jurors in the general court, to their reſpective county courts, and the ſaid courts are hereby required carefully to examine the ſaid liſt, and diligently to inquire if any perſons qualified to be jurors are omitted, and whether any perſons not qualified to be jurors have been inſerted, and if they find that any have been omitted, they ſhall order the ſheriff to add them to the liſt, and if they find that any have been inſerted by miſtake, who ought to be omitted, they ſhall order the ſheriff to ſtrike out ſuch perſon from the ſaid liſt; and to obtain full information on this ſubject, the ſaid courts may examine the ſaid ſheriff, and his deputies, or any other perſons, (on oath or affirmation,) and if it ſhall appear to the ſaid courts, that the ſaid ſheriff wilfully omitted out of any ſuch liſt any perſon or perſons whoſe name or names ought to be inſerted, or that the ſaid ſheriff wilfully inſerted any perſon or perſons who ought to be omitted, the ſaid courts ſhall fine the ſaid ſheriff for every perſon ſo omitted or inſerted in ſuch liſt contrary to the meaning of this act, not exceeding five pounds current money; and if any ſheriff ſhall take any money, or other reward, for omitting or inſerting any perſon in his ſaid liſt, ſuch ſheriff ſhall forfeit not exceeding fifty pounds current money for every ſuch offence; and the ſaid county courts ſhall direct the clerk of their county immediately to enter ſuch liſt (with the corrections, if any,) among the proceedings of the ſaid court; and the ſaid clerk ſhall forthwith thereafter deliver the original liſt (with the corrections, if any,) to the ſheriff of his county, for his government in returning of grand and petit jurors to the general court; and ſuch ſheriff, immediately on receiving the ſaid liſt, ſhall cauſe the ſame to be entered faithfully, fairly and alphabetically, in a book to be kept by him for that purpoſe, and ſuch ſheriff ſhall deliver the ſaid original liſt to the clerk of the general court; and if any clerk of any county, or any ſheriff, ſhall neglect any duty above required, ſuch clerk or ſheriff ſhall forfeit not exceeding fifty pounds current money for every neglect; and if any ſheriff ſhall ſummon and return any perſon to ſerve as a grand or petit juror to the ſaid court, whoſe name is not inſerted in ſuch liſt, ſuch ſheriff ſhall forfeit not exceeding fifty pounds current money for every offence; and every ſheriff ſhall enter or regiſter in a book to be kept by him for that purpoſe, in alphabetical order, the names of ſuch perſons as ſhall be ſummoned, and ſhall ſerve as jurors; and the ſaid ſheriffs ſhall ſo conduct themſelves in ſummoning the reſpective jurors from thoſe whoſe names are entered in the ſaid liſt, as to prevent, as far as poſſible, a burthen or hardſhip from falling on individuals, as far as is conſiſtent with his chief duty of returning the moſt capable and beſt qualified as he is herein before required; and if any ſheriff, or his deputy, ſhall, directly or indirectly, take or receive any money, or other reward, to excuſe any perſon from ſerving, or being ſummoned to ſerve, as a grand or petit juror to the general court, or under that colour or pretence, ſuch ſheriff, or deputy ſheriff, ſo offending, ſhall forfeit fifty pounds current money for every offence; and every ſheriff, on going out of office, ſhall deliver to his ſucceſſor (when required,) the book containing the ſaid liſt, and the regiſter of the ſervice of the ſaid jurors during his being in office, under the penalty of fifty pounds current money, and on the death of any ſheriff, his executor or adminiſtrator ſhall alſo (on demand) deliver to the ſucceſſor the ſaid liſt and regiſter, under the penalty of fifty pounds current money; and any of the ſaid fines may be impoſed by the general court on any clerk, ſheriff or his deputy, or on the executor or adminiſtrator of any ſheriff, on examination and proof of ſuch offence in a ſummary way; and the levy courts of the ſaid counties may make ſuch allowance to the ſaid ſheriffs and clerks, for the execution of the aforeſaid duties, as they may think reaſonable.

XIX. *And be it enacted*, If any perſon not qualified to ſerve on juries according to this act, or exempted from ſuch duty, ſhall find his name mentioned in ſuch liſt, or being qualified, ſhall be ſo circumſtanced in other reſpects as to make it improper to ſummon him as a juryman, ſuch perſon may apply to the county court to which ſuch liſt was returned, and the ſaid court, upon ſatisfaction, by the oath of the party complaining, or other proof, that he is not qualified to ſerve, or that he is exempted, or ought to be exempted from ſerving as a juryman, ſhall order his name to be ſtruck out or omitted in ſuch liſt, and on producing a certificate of ſuch order to the ſheriff, he ſhall immediately ſtrike ſuch perſon out of his liſt.

XX. *And be it enacted*, If by any means of challenges, or default of jurors, a ſufficient number of jurors ſhall not appear, in any criminal or civil caſe, the general court may award a talees, directed to the ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county, or to the ſheriff of Talbot county, as the caſe may be, to ſummon and return ſo many of his county as will make up a full jury, and the ſaid talees ſhall be liable to the ſame challenges as the principal jurors; and if any perſon returned ſhall not appear, or after appearance ſhall wilfully withdraw from the preſence of the court, ſuch perſon ſo offending may be fined by the court, in their diſcretion, not exceeding the ſum of twenty pounds current money.

XXI. *And be it enacted*, That the ſheriffs of the reſpective counties in this ſtate ſhall ſummon and return, as grand and petit jurors to their reſpective county courts, the beſt and moſt capable perſons mentioned in the liſt above directed to be taken, ſubject to the ſame proviſions and penalties reſpecting the ſame, preſcribed in their duty in ſummoning the jurors to attend the general court; and a ſpecial jury may be ſelected or ſtruck in any county court, at the requeſt of the plaintiff or defendant, in the ſame manner as above provided in the general court.

XXII. This act to continue for ſeven years, and until the end of the next ſeſſion of aſſembly thereafter.

By the ſenate, December 2, 1795: Read the firſt time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,

H. WARFIELD, clk.

By the ſenate, December 16, 1795: Read the ſecond time and will paſs.

By order,

H. WARFIELD, clk.

By the houſe of delegates, December 18, 1795: Read the firſt time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the houſe of delegates, December 21, 1795: Read the ſecond time and will not paſs.

By order,

4X W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 24, 1795.

On motion, ORDERED, That the regiſter of the land-office for the weſtern ſhore cauſe ſo much of the bill, entitled, An act relative to the proceedings in the court of chancery and in the land office, as relates to the land-office, to be publiſhed for ſix weeks ſucceſſively, before the firſt day of April next, in the Annapolis, Eaſton, and George-town news-papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-town, and Elizabeth-town news-papers.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

Part of the act relative to the proceedings in the court of chancery and in the land-office.

AND be it enacted, That in caſe any warrant for ſurveying or reſurveying land hath iſſued or ſhall iſſue, and the ſame hath been or ſhall be executed by a deputy of the ſurveyor, authoriſed to execute the ſame, and before a certificate of the ſurvey or reſurvey ſhall be made out and ſigned by the ſaid ſurveyor he ſhall die, the ſaid deputy ſhall have power, within ſix months after ſuch death, to make out and ſign a plot and ſpecial certificate, ſtating the circumſtances of the caſe, with an affidavit of the truth thereof annexed or endorſed, and the ſaid certificate ſhall be as good and effectual as if made out and ſigned by the ſaid ſurveyor, and if any amendment or correction of the ſaid plot or certificate ſhall be neceſſary, the amendment or correction ſhall be made by the ſaid deputy, or ſuch other perſon as the chancellor, or the judge of the land-office on the eaſtern ſhore, as the caſe may be, ſhall think proper.

And be it enacted, That in caſe any certificate hath been or ſhall be made out by any county ſurveyor, authoriſed to make the ſame, under a warrant of ſurvey or reſurvey, and the ſame hath been or ſhall be duly returned, and an order of the chancellor, or judge of the land-office of the eaſtern ſhore, hath been or ſhall be made for correcting the ſame, and the ſurveyor hath reſigned or ſhall reſign his office without making out a correct certificate, or correcting the original, the chancellor, or judge of the land-office of the eaſtern ſhore reſpectively, on application of the party, and at his own diſcretion, may order the correction to be made by the ſaid ſurveyor, and the corrected certificate made out by the ſaid ſurveyor ſhall be as good and effectual as if he had not reſigned, and he ſhall be entitled to ſuch fees as to the chancellor, or judge of the land-office for the eaſtern ſhore, ſhall, under all circumſtances, appear reaſonable, not exceeding the fees eſtabliſhed by law.

And be it enacted, That hereafter no original certificate of ſurvey or reſurvey under a warrant ſhall be received in the land-office, unleſs the ſame be paſſed by the examiner-general, and returned to the ſaid office before the firſt day of July next, or within eighteen months from the date of the warrant, and in caſe any order hath been made for the correction of any certificate of ſurvey or reſurvey under a warrant, the corrected certificate ſhall not be received into the land-office, unleſs paſſed by the examiner (if neceſſary) and returned before the firſt day of January, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-ſeven, and in caſe any order ſhall hereafter be made for the correction of any certificate as aforeſaid, the corrected certificate ſhall not be received, unleſs paſſed by the examiner (if neceſſary) and returned within nine months from the date of the order, but nothing in this act contained ſhall be ſo conſtrued as to extend the time within which a ſurvey or reſurvey under a warrant may be made.

And be it enacted, That where any certificate of ſurvey or reſurvey ſhall by the examiner-general be found erroneous, or where, on application of the party, the chancellor, or judge of the land office on the eaſtern ſhore, may think proper to direct the correction of any certificate, and there is not ſufficient time for ſuch correction to enable the party to pay the money within the time required by law, on a tender being made of the money due to the treaſurer, three months ſhall be allowed for the correction of ſuch certificate, and being paſſed by the examiner-general, and payment made within the ſaid three months, the ſame ſhall be valid.

And be it enacted, That no certificate of ſurvey or reſurvey ſhall be liable to a warrant of proclamation before the firſt day of June next.

And be it enacted, That in caſe any certificate of ſurvey or reſurvey already made, or hereafter to be made, hath been or may be returned, by which vacant land may be included, and not compounded for agreeably to law, ſuch ſurvey or reſurvey ſhall be liable to be affected by a proclamation warrant, by any perſon who ſhall apply for the ſame, but no proclamation warrant ſhall thereafter iſſue on any ſurvey made, or hereafter to be made in this ſtate, unleſs one tenth part of the land contained in the ſaid ſurvey or reſurvey is compounded upon and paid to the treaſurer of the weſtern or eſtern ſhore, as the caſe may be, before ſuch warrant ſhall iſſue; provided, that the perſon claiming the ſaid ſurvey or reſurvey ſhall have one day after the ſaid firſt day of June, or after the expiration of the warrant of ſuch ſurveys or reſurveys made, or hereafter to be made, as aforeſaid, for a proclamation, to pay and compound on the ſame, and no application ſhall be received by the regiſter of the land-office for the weſtern or eaſtern ſhore reſpectively, until after ſuch day of pre-emption ſhall have expired; provided, that nothing herein contained ſhall be taken or deemed to affect the right of any perſon who hath already applied for any proclamation warrant, if ſuch perſon ſhall take out the ſaid warrant on or before the firſt day of April next.

And be it enacted, That it ſhall be the duty of ſurveyors in returning certificates hereafter to expreſs the quantity and quality of the improvements contained on the land included in the ſurvey or reſurvey, and ſubject to the operation of the warrant, with his opinion of the value of the ſame, and no exception ſhall hereafter be taken to any certificate of ſurvey, or reſurvey made, or which hereafter may be made, by way of caveat in the land-office, on account of improvements not being returned, provided that nothing in this act ſhall be taken or conſtrued to affect any caſe now exiſting on caveat before the chancellor. 6X

To be SOLD, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery, at PUBLIC SALE, at George-town, on the 15th day of February next,

FIVE country born negro SLAVES, conſiſting of three men and two women. Six months credit will be given.

5 JOHN M. GANTT, Truſtee.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next Charles county court for a commiſſion to mark and bound the a tract of land called BOARMAN'S MANOR, lying in Charles county, under an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

2 JAMES BOARMAN.

Bryan-town, January 27, 1796.

An APPRENTICE

29 Wanted at this Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the juſtices of Anne-Arundel county court, at the next term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land in ſaid county, called The VENTURE ENLARGED, agreeably to an act of aſſembly for marking and bounding lands.

4X BENJAMIN RISTON.

Anne-Arundel county, January 12, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:

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